

REPORT  
ON  
NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 23rd March 1889.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
1	" Kasipore Nibási " ... ..	Kasipore, Burrisal ... ..	30	Chaitra 1295 B.S.
Fortnightly.				
2	" Ahammadí " ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh	450	
3	" Ave Maria " ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
4	" Divákar " ... ..	Ditto	.....	
5	" Gaura Duta " ... ..	Maldah	.....	
6	" Grambási " ... ..	Uluberia	800	
7	" Purva Bangabási " ... ..	Noakholly	.....	
8	" Purva Darpan " ... ..	Chittagong	700	
9	" Uttara Banga Hitaishi " ... ..	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	
Weekly.				
10	" Arya Darpan " ... ..	Calcutta	102	8th March 1889.
11	" Bangabási " ... ..	Ditto	20,000	16th ditto.
12	" Burdwán Sanjibani " ... ..	Burdwan	302	12th ditto.
13	" Chandra Vilásh " ... ..	Berhampore	250	
14	" Cháruvartá " ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	11th ditto.
15	" Chattal Gazette " ... ..	Chittagong	800	
16	" Dacca Prakásh " ... ..	Dacca	1,200	
17	" Education Gazette " ... ..	Hooghly	885	15th ditto.
18	" Garib " ... ..	Dacca	3,000	
19	" Gaurab " ... ..	Ditto	.....	
20	" Hindu Ranjiká " ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	13th ditto.
21	" Jagatbási " ... ..	Calcutta	750	
22	" Murshidábád Patriká " ... ..	Berhampore	508	
23	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi " ... ..	Ditto	350	8th ditto.
24	" Navavibhákar Sádharáni " ... ..	Calcutta	600	18th ditto.
25	" Prajé Bandhu " ... ..	Chandernagore	995	15th ditto.
26	" Pratikár " ... ..	Berhampore	600	15th ditto.
27	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh " ... ..	Kakinia, Rungpore	205	7th ditto.
28	" Sahachar " ... ..	Calcutta	500	13th ditto.
29	" Samaya " ... ..	Ditto	3,806	
30	" Sanjivani " ... ..	Ditto	4,000	16th ditto.
31	" Sansodhini " ... ..	Chittagong	800	
32	" Santi " ... ..	Calcutta	3,723	20th ditto.
33	" Saráswat Patra " ... ..	Dacca	300	
34	" Som Prakásh " ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	18th ditto.
35	" Srímantha Saudagár " ... ..	Ditto	.....	
36	" Sulabha Samáchar o Kusadaha " ... ..	Ditto	800	
37	" Surabhi o Patáka " ... ..	Ditto	700	14th ditto.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik o Samachar Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	19th & 20th March 1889.
39	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto ...	800	15th to 21st ditto.
40	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	300	14th to 19th ditto.
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika" ...	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	.....	18th March 1889.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samachar Patrika." ...	Darjeeling ...	20	14th ditto.
44	"Kshtriya Pratika" ...	Patna ...	200	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Aryavarta" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	16th ditto.
46	"Behar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	.....	
47	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	1,653	14th ditto.
48	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ...	Ditto ...	500	11th & 18th March 1889.
49	"Uchit Baktá" ...	Ditto ...	4,500	
50	"Hindi Samachar" ...	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ...	Calcutta ...	250	15th March 1889.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ...	Arrah ...	300	
53	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ...	Calcutta ...	...	
54	"Anis" ...	Patna ...	.....	
55	"Gauhur" ...	Calcutta ...	196	20th ditto.
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ...	Behar ...	150	
57	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	.....	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ...	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
59	"Urdu Guide" ...	Calcutta ...	212	
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
60	"Asha" ...	Cuttack ...	.....	
61	"Taraka and Subhavartá" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
62	"Pradip" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
63	"Samyabadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
64	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	444	2nd & 9th March 1889.
65	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ...	Balasore ...	205	28th February & 7th March 1889.
66	"Urya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto ...	600	27th ditto & 6th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
67	"Silchar" ...	Silchar ...	500	11th March 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
68	"Paridarshak" ...	Silchar ...	450	





## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

**THE *Prajá Bandhu***, of the 15th March, referring to recent reports about the state of things on the Afghan frontier, says that it would be foolish to fight

PRAJA BANDHU  
March 15th, 1889.

Russia on the Afghan frontier.

Russia on that frontier. The transporting of troops and provisions from India to that frontier over a large tract of country containing many hills and rivers and inhabited by savage tribes will involve immense waste of money and strength. If India is to be efficiently defended against Russia, the English Government should not go beyond India's own frontier. But who will listen to such advice? It is only a question of the sacrifice of Indian money and Indian lives, and that is not a question to occasion much concern to the English Government. But English dominion in India will not be placed on a firm basis so long as the English Government does not win the confidence of the Indians. The Indian army is insignificant compared with the population of India. And how can the Government send a part of this small army on service on the Afghan frontier if there is discontent among the Indians themselves? So if India is to be properly defended against foreign powers, political officers like Sir Lepel Griffin and judicial officers of the type of Jeffreys and Scroggs, who create discontent among the people by their acts, should be adequately punished.

2. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th March, refers to the order issued by Government prohibiting a further advance of

SANJIVANI,  
March 16th, 1889.

The Lushai expedition.

the troops engaged in the Lushai expedition into the Lushai country, and observes that if the circumstances which render the progress of the expedition inexpedient had been foreseen in time, the money already spent on the expedition would have been saved, and the troops would have been spared the trouble they have undergone. The friendly hill tribes may also have to suffer much oppression at the hands of the rebellious Lushais after the withdrawal of the British troops, for there will be none to protect them after such withdrawal.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

3. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 13th March, complains of the prevalence of thefts at Rukani and Baharpore, villages situated on the Chandana river within the Goalundo sub-division.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
March 13th, 1889.

Thefts at Rukani and Baharpore in the Goalundo sub-division.

Thefts are being committed in those villages almost every night, and the two constables doing duty there have not succeeded in putting down the crime. Some time ago the Sub-Inspector of Police came to the village Rukani to investigate the cases of theft, but the house in which he put up for the night was itself broken into by thieves.

4. The *Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samáchar Patriká*, of the 14th March, reports that some old dacoits have come to Darjeeling and are committing

DARJEELING MISSION  
KE MÁSIK SAMACHAR,  
PATRIKA,  
March 14th, 1889.

Thefts at Darjeeling.

thefts at that place. But the police has not succeeded in tracing the thieves.

5. Referring to the arrest of the two escaped convicts Warner and Healy by Baboo Priya Nath Mookerjee, the Sub-Inspector of the Calcutta Detective Police, the *Sanjivani*, of the 16th March, says that

SANJIVANI,  
March 16th, 1889.

Baboo Priya Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Inspector of the Detective Police.

Rs. 400 is not a sufficient reward for the bravery displayed by the Baboo, and that Government ought to give a promotion to Baboo Priya Nath.



BANGABASI,  
March 16th, 1889.

6. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 16th March, reports that on the 2nd March last a dacoity was committed at the house of one Sashi Bhushan Teli, of village Kumrul, situated within the jurisdiction of the Dhaniakhali thana. During the year 1888-89 three or four dacoities and two or three murders have been committed near Dashghara, but the Dhaniakhali police has not succeeded in detecting the offenders. Will the authorities see what the Dhaniakhali police is doing?

BANGABASI.

7. The Rajgunge-Majhiali correspondent of the same paper says that the pharidars of that place have ordered the villagers within their respective jurisdictions to keep arms and missiles ready to hand. This has created quite a sensation there. What does this mean?

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
March 18th, 1889.

8. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 18th March, says that formerly there were two chowkidars and latterly only one chowkidar at Narayanpore near Bhastara, in the district of Hughli. But since Asvin last, there has been no chowkidar in the village. It is said that no one consents to become chowkidar, because a fee is charged on each new chowkidar by the zemindars. The head of the local police should enquire into the matter, and he should be asked whether or not he is aware that there is no chowkidar in Narayanpore and the five and six villages adjoining it. A daring dacoity was committed at Narayanpore the other year.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
March 16th, 1889.

9. Referring to the sentence passed by Mr. Ainslie, Deputy Magistrate of Rajshahye, on the printer of the *Sanjivani* newspaper for the publication of a defamatory article in that paper, the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 13th March, says that printers of newspapers in this country are generally illiterate people, who know not what is written in the newspapers, and who simply carry out the orders of the editors or proprietors of newspapers. It is because such men cannot be held really responsible for what appears in the newspapers that the jurors in the defamation case against the *Statesman* newspaper regarded them as mere parts of the printing machine and the printer of the *Bengali* newspaper was acquitted in the famous defamation case against that paper. Mr. Ainslie has therefore acted wrongly in punishing the printer of the *Sanjivani*. Mr. Ainslie's decision has also alarmed proprietors of printing presses, because they will be seriously inconvenienced if people decline to serve as printers on the ground that they may be any day punished like this printer of the *Sanjivani* newspaper.

Mr. Ainslie's treatment of the defamation case against the *Sanjivani* newspaper has not given public satisfaction. For it was clearly proved that the statements published in the *Sanjivani* newspaper were true, and that the editor wrote the alleged defamatory article in good faith and for the public good.

SANJIVANI,  
March 16th, 1889.

10. Referring to the sentence passed by the Allahabad High Court on Mr. Reynolds, a soldier of the Suffolk regiment, the *Sanjivani*, of the 16th March, observes as follows:—

The trial of a European soldier  
in the Allahabad High Court.

The accused was charged under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code, and was liable to undergo imprisonment for three years. But he has been sentenced only to three months' imprisonment, a very light punishment, considering the nature of his offence. There is a rule requiring European



soldiers, desirous of going into the villages, to take with them as a guide a man who knows the vernaculars of the country; and although this rule was not complied with by the soldier in this instance, it is strange the point was not at all raised during Mr. Reynold's trial.

These European soldiers, out sporting in the villages, do much mischief to inoffensive villagers and sometimes even take away their lives. It is, therefore, necessary that some effectual restraint should be placed upon them.

11. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 18th March, says that there is in this country a gulf between high caste and low caste people which cannot be bridged over, and which demands the main-

DACCA GAZETTE,  
March 18th, 1889.

Indian society and the working of  
the law courts.

tenance of a definite attitude between them as a necessary condition for the preservation of social harmony. But high-caste people and low-caste people are all regarded as equal and treated alike in the law courts of this country. And the consequence is that low-class people have become arrogant and insolent and disrespectful to high-class people. So that the lightest pretexts are made use of by them to insult the latter, and even to drag them to the law courts. False cases are therefore increasing in the country.

The lower classes of people in East Bengal were at one time very meek, gentle, and honest, but they have now become so litigious and insolent that it is impossible for any one, except powerful zemindars and mahajans, to realize just dues from them. If they are pressed for payment of any just dues, they set up false criminal complaints against the parties making the demand. It has for this reason become necessary for native magisterial officers to take note of social position and status in administering criminal justice.

(d)—Education.

12. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 15th March, referring to the rumour that an education tax will be imposed in this country, says that such an unjust tax has never been imposed in any country, and feels sure that such injustice will not be done under Sir Steuart Bayley.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
March 15th, 1889.

An education tax.

13. The *Bangabási*, of the 16th March, says that the Government education grant for the Nuddea district was Rs. 30,000 a month; but since the transfer of the charge of education to the District Board, that grant has been stopped. The Board has been directed to spend the income derived from cattle-pounds for educational purposes. When the charge of education was made over to the District Board, the income derived by it from cattle pounds was Rs. 30,000 a month, but its income from that source last year was only Rs. 25,000 a month, and it may be still less in future years. Will the Government and the District Board of Nuddea say from what source the educational charges of that district will be met when the income from the cattle-pounds will be very small?

BANGABASI,  
March 16th, 1889.

The education grant for the  
Nuddea district.

14. The same paper says that the present educational system requires a radical change. That system includes a study of the English language and literature

BANGABASI.

The present educational system.

and of such subjects as geography, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, &c. All this study takes up a great deal of time and involves considerable expenditure of money. But it is of no use to the majority of those who engage themselves in it and who aspire to nothing better or higher than clerkships, postmasterships, or the like. The present education therefore means immense loss of time and money and physical power for the majority of those who receive it. It is therefore necessary to change it with reference to



the after-life requirements of its recipients ; that is to say, no one should be required to study a subject which has no bearing upon the profession or calling he will practise in after-life, and they alone should be made to study all or any subjects who will read for the sake of reading or receiving a high intellectual culture.

SANJIVANI,  
March 16th, 1889.

15. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th March, does not know what good will be derived from the proposed introduction of a teachership examination in Bengal. School-masters in this country receive very small salaries, and it is doubtful whether University graduates, who have already passed severe tests, will like to subject themselves to a special examination for the purpose of obtaining posts carrying such small salaries. It is very important, however, that men of good character should be taken into the Education Department. And it is therefore very surprising that the attention of Government is not drawn to the disgraceful manner in which some Professors in Government Colleges conduct themselves during college hours. Government is trying to introduce moral education into schools and colleges, but it would be better for it, first of all, to teach morality to teachers.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
March 12th, 1889.

16. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 12th March makes it matter of complaint that the streets of Ranigunge have ceased to be watered. The hot season is approaching, and it is in that season that cholera breaks out within the town. It is not therefore advisable to stop watering the streets at this time. Only Rs. 500 have been allotted in the municipal budget for the watering of streets. Rupees 2,000 should be allotted for that purpose. Though the local school is in a flourishing condition, the monthly grant for it has been increased by Rs. 5. This money could have been more properly spent on other objects. For instance, two local gurus justly asked for an increase of the aid given to them, and the compounder of the local hospital asked for an increase of his pay by Rs. 2. These just demands could have been complied with.

SANJIVANI,  
March 16th, 1889.

17. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 16th March, says that the Kumarkhali Municipality has not acted rightly in appointing bathing ghâts for men and women too close to each other and so near the burning-ground that the ashes, &c., are often found floating in the water at the ghâts, and in allowing the bathing ghât for women to be used by prostitutes. The whole arrangement is open to objection on moral and sanitary grounds.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 18th, 1889.

18. The *Samvâd Prabhâkar*, of the 18th March, says that, though the last municipal election at Calcutta was the first election that has been held under the new system of voting in person at the polling-station, its result has been very satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that many wealthy men and men of position went personally to the polling-stations to give votes.

SOM PRAKASH,  
March 18th, 1889.

19. A correspondent of the *Som Prakâsh*, of the 18th March, complains that the Santipore Municipality takes prompt notice of petty offences committed by poor people, but has taken no notice of encroachment on public streets made by a doctor and a relative of Janaki Baboo of Ballavipara who are both influential men.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
March 18th, 1889.

20. The *Navavibhâkar Sâdharâni*, of the 18th March, says that how sorely money is needed for the success of Local Self-Government will appear from an examination of the ways and means of the Hooghly District Board. There are 43



miles of metalled and 42 miles of unmetalled road under the management of that Board. But it has been able to allot only Rs. 24,633 for roads this year. Considering that the construction of metalled roads with culverts costs Rs. 5,000 per mile, and that the repair of such roads costs Rs. 1,500 per mile, the allotment made will appear to be the merest trifle indeed. Roads are necessary for the improvement and expansion of trade. There cannot be railways in all places. And unmetalled roads will no longer do, because cart traffic is increasing. Government must grant money to the District Boards, either from the Imperial or from the Provincial fund, for the construction and repair of roads.

21. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 20th March, does not understand

The last municipal election and the *Englishman* newspaper.

why the *Englishman* newspaper is dissatisfied with the result of the recent municipal election in Calcutta. The number of wards was formerly 18 and is now 25, and the increase consists principally of tracts inhabited by native rate-payers. The number of native rate-payers is therefore far in excess of that of European rate-payers, but the number of Native Commissioners under the new election is not larger in the same proportion than the number of European Commissioners returned under the election. It is therefore the Natives and not the Europeans who have reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the last election. The Trades Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Port Commissioners will send 10 European Commissioners to the Municipal Board, making the number of returned European Commissioners 18. And as Government will also appoint some European Commissioners, the *Englishman* has no reason to be sorry or sullen.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 20th, 1889.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

22. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 7th March, thinks that the extension of railways in India has been attended with the following evils :—

The railway in India.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
March 7th, 1889.

- (1) The extension of railways has increased people's expenditure. India is a poor country, and its people have not the means of indulging in the luxury of expensive railway journeys. Before the construction of railways in this country people used different conveyances according to their means. Some travelled on foot and some by boat or other conveyances. But all classes of people now travel by rail. The extension of railways has created a taste for travelling, and many poor people have brought ruin upon themselves by attempting to satisfy their desire for visiting remote places.
- (2) The money which was formerly spent in travelling by boat or other conveyances remained within the country, but the money which is spent in railway travelling goes to foreigners.
- (3) The extension of railways has ruined the boat traffic and the land trade of the country. Many famous trade marts have lost their former splendour and prosperity. The mahajans cannot now make one-fourth of the profit which they formerly made, and their condition is gradually deteriorating.
- (4) Railways have indirectly ruined many young middle class people morally and pecuniarily. For with railways working in all directions they find it easy to visit Calcutta, where they learn to live vicious and fashionable lives, and thus bring moral and pecuniary ruin upon themselves.



- (5) Railway travelling is attended with greater inconvenience and danger to life and property than other modes of travelling, and in India it subjects people to insults which they knew not of before.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
March 13th, 1889.

23. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 12th March, has learnt that a station will be established at the village Bandalsa on the proposed Cutwa line.

line. But a station between Gomai and Ketugram will be better than a station at Bandalsa. Ketugram has a police-station, a sub-registry office, and a post office, and Banwariabad, Rajdhani, and Kamyaban, situated near it, are large seats of trade.

BANGABASI,  
March 16th, 1889.

24. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 16th March, says that since February last one hundred Bengali clerks of the Jamalpore Railway Office have been dismissed on the plea of retrenchment of expenditure, but no European has been touched. It is reported that a monthly saving of 5 or 6 thousand rupees will be effected by turning out a number of clerks of the Audit Office. But instead of depriving such poor people of their bread, it would be well to amalgamate the Audit Office at Jamalpore with the Chief Auditor's Office at Calcutta.

SOM PRAKASH,  
March 18th, 1889.

25. The *Som Prakash*, of the 18th March, says that the passengers by the Eastern Bengal, Central Bengal and Southern Bengal Sections of the Bengal State Railway, arriving at the Sealdah station at 5-30 A.M., have to experience great difficulty in getting out of the station. Not a single light is placed on the stairs descending from the middle platform, and thus the passengers, still feeling sleepy, often stumble in going down the same. A passenger of the writer's own acquaintance broke his head recently in descending these stairs, and had to remain confined to bed for 4 or 5 months. Government should light these stairs.

The middle platform of the Sealdah Railway station.

GAUHAR,  
March 20th, 1889.

26. The *Gauhar*, of the 20th March, says that most of the railway goods clerks are corrupt, and put to trouble, expense and inconvenience those who refuse to give them bribes. The higher railway officers ought to look to the matter.

(h)—General.

SAHAACHAR,  
March 13th, 1889.

27. The *Sahachar*, of the 13th March, refers to the rumour that Lord Salisbury, Lord Cross and Lord Lansdowne, have disapproved of Lord Dufferin's proposal to grant the right of interpellation and a representative element in the Provincial Councils, and remarks that it is easy to see why this proposal has been rejected. It is not in the nature of despotic Governments to part with power except upon compulsion. So far as the writer understands the matter, Lord Dufferin's proposal has been rejected on the ground that there is no proper electorate in India. But are there electors in any country before the bestowal of the right of election? And are not proper men elected as Municipal Commissioners in India itself? Let the country be divided into election circles, each comprising three districts, let the municipalities within each circle elect some persons, and let one representative for each district be elected from among those elected by the municipalities. Let a representative be also taken from every important town, like Dacca and Chittagong, and let the European merchants and planters, and the political associations be required to choose representatives. If this is done, there will be no want of a proper electorate in the country. Lord Salisbury should not shrink from granting political rights to India. The

Reconstitution [of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis.



Indians are loyal now, and will always remain loyal. True statesmanship consists in acting according to the people's wishes. If the representative element is now introduced into the Legislative Councils of this country, the Indians will always remain grateful to the English.

28. The same paper says that the system compelling Magistrates to remain on tour during 90 days in the year does no good and does much harm. Nothing

Magisterial tours.

is done during these tours, which cannot be done at head-quarters. Why then waste money on these tours? These tours occasion trouble, not only to the Magistrates themselves, but also to pleaders, mukhtears and suitors. Magistrates should visit the mofussil only when they think it absolutely necessary to do so.

29. The *Surabhi o Patáká*, of the 14th March, says that in its letter No. 517, dated the 9th August 1888, to the North-Western Provinces Government,

Assistant Surgeons.

the Government of India declared that Assistant Surgeons would be appointed to posts according to their qualifications. There are 52 zillahs and 22 cantonment medical stations in the North-Western Provinces, and many Civil Surgeons employed in those provinces and in Oudh will go on leave during the hot season, and the writer will anxiously wait to see whether Government will make good its promise by temporarily promoting Assistant Surgeons to those vacancies. Apothecaries and Military Surgeons are generally appointed to officiate in those posts, but Assistant Surgeons ought to have preference over them in this respect. If Government really wishes to make good its promise of giving appointments to Assistant Surgeons according to their qualifications, it should appoint two Assistant Surgeons to officiate for each Civil Surgeon who takes leave during this hot season in case a Civil Surgeon cannot be found to officiate for him. The senior man among these two Assistant Surgeons should have charge of the station and the jail, and the junior man should have charge of the Sudder dispensary.

30. The *Pratikár*, of the 15th March, refers to the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 recently sanctioned by Govern-

Defence works at Rawul Pindee.

ment for strengthening the Cantonment at Rawul Pindee, and remarks that a vast amount of money has already been expended for that purpose, and the fort, recently constructed there at considerable expense, and under the supervision of competent Engineers, has been condemned by the Commander-in-Chief as useless! Never mind, that does not matter much: let Government build another fort at Rawul Pindee.

31. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th March, is sorry to learn that Government is going to curtail the allowances of the clerks who go to Simla. But it will be

The Simla exodus.

impossible to effect any material reduction of expenditure by cutting down the allowances of the clerks leaving untouched the big allowances of the big officials. And the principle involved in the measure is also far too unfair and unjust to be acceptable to God.

32. The same paper has learnt, from an article written by Mr. Caine, that unwholesome liquor is allowed to be sold

Sale of unwholesome liquor to the natives of Darjeeling.

to the natives of Darjeeling at the shops established at that place, and that such liquor is not allowed to be sold to British soldiers lest their health should be injured by drinking the same. Such partiality on the part of Government for its own soldiers is opposed to the dictates of both religion and morality; and conduct implying such unconcern for the welfare of its native subjects, and such solicitude for the welfare of its own countrymen, is a plain violation of the moral teaching of Christ. The Secretary of State for India says that increase of revenue is not

SANACHAR,  
March 13th, 1889.

SURABHI O PATAKA,  
March 14th, 1889.

PRATIKAR,  
March 15th, 1889.

SANJIVANI,  
March 16th, 1889.

SANJIVANI.



the sole object of the outstill system. But what does this sale of bad liquor at Darjeeling mean ?

DAINIK O SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
March 20th, 1889.

33. Referring to the action which has been taken by Sir Steuart Bayley in the case of the Khaira zemindars, the *Dainik o Samachar Chandrika*, of the 20th March,

The Khaira affair.

says that it will not be satisfied if the matter ends only in the recovery of their land by the zemindars in question. Government ought to enquire why there has been oppression for so long a time, why the zemindars have so long remained out of possession after the courts awarded them possession, why Mr. Pughe, Police Superintendent, has helped the planter, Mr. McGregor, and so on. A careful enquiry into all these points, followed by a just decision and the punishment of the guilty Police Superintendent, will alone give full satisfaction to the writer.

GAUHAR,  
March 20th, 1889.

34. The *Gauhar*, of the 20th March, says that Government has done wrong in acknowledging Prince Jahan Kadir as the head of the family of the late ex-King

The family of the ex-King of Oudh.

of Oudh, and considers it a matter of regret that it does not prevent the Shahazadas of the Oudh family from making loans at high rates of interest. One way of preventing such loans will be for Government to punish all money-lenders who advance money at high rates of interest.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
March 7th, 1889.

35. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 7th March, does not think that the Patwari Bill will prove beneficial to the country. If the Bill is passed into law,

The Patwari Bill.

the good feeling which now exists between landlords and tenants will disappear, and law-suits and disturbances will increase. It is impolitic even to dream of measures which are calculated to disturb the peace of the country. It is hoped that Government will withdraw the Bill.

SURABHI O PATAKA,  
March 14th, 1889.

36. The *Surabhi o Patáka*, of the 14th March, strongly protests against the proposal to re-impose the patwari cess. Government says that the abolition of

The Patwari Bill.

the cess has not benefited the ryots, and has served only to fatten the bellies of the zemindars who are still recovering this cess from their ryots. And it is precisely on this ground that the writer bases his objection to the re-imposition of the cess. If the cess is re-imposed, will the zemindars cease to take from their ryots what they are now taking? Certainly not. They will only give the screw another turn.

The writer agrees with Mr. Steel in thinking that if fresh taxation is necessary, the duty on piece-goods should be re-imposed.

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURABHI O PATAKA,  
March 14th, 1889.

37. The *Surabhi o Patáka*, of the 14th March, says that it stated long ago that the annexation of Cashmere was a part of the frontier policy of the Gov-

Cashmere.

ernment, and that Cashmere would therefore be one day annexed. This now bids fair to prove a correct prophecy. The *Englishman* says that some treasonable letters have come into the hands of Colonel Nisbet revealing a plot on the part of the Maharajah of Cashmere to poison the late Resident, Mr. Plowden, and that the Maharajah has admitted his guilt and himself proposed to abdicate his throne. It is hard to say whether this is true or not. But it is the writer's belief that there is really an intention of removing the Maharajah, and the alleged plot for poisoning Mr. Plowden and the alleged proposal of the Maharajah to abdicate his throne are mere pretexts for carrying that intention into effect. Why should the Maharajah seek to poison Mr. Plowden? He knows that one Resident will be succeeded by another. And supposing that he did form such a design,



could he have been so foolish as to have committed himself to writing on such a subject? The so-called treasonable letters have been found in the possession of Luchman Dass. It is no wonder that Luchman Dass, who has been dismissed by the Maharajah, and who is the evil genius of Cashmere and the right hand man of the Resident, should be anxious to be avenged upon the Maharajah. It is no wonder too that the Resident should make use of him as an instrument for fulfilling the wishes of Government in regard to Cashmere. The Maharajah has done well in proposing to abdicate his throne. There was in fact nothing that he could do under the circumstances. The case of Mulhar Rao is still fresh in people's minds. He must abdicate the throne no matter whether he would do so or not. Where is then the use of adding disgrace to loss of sovereignty? Let the Maharajah now retire to some forest and end his days there in religious contemplation. What the Government will say publicly is that it has no intention of annexing Cashmere, and that all that it wants is to put an end to the anarchy now reigning in that State. The *Englishman* says that Government will not annex Cashmere or depose the Maharajah, but only establish a Council of Regency, composed of the Maharajah's brothers, a military officer and three Civilian assistants, which will exercise sovereign power, the Maharajah remaining a mere puppet. The *Indian Mirror* does not approve of such an arrangement. Indeed, no Indian can approve it. But the *Mirror's* own proposal is an extremely foolish one. It says that the Maharajah should be publicly tried, and, if found guilty, should be deposed, and his brother should be set up on the throne. In the first place, the Maharajah is not a subject of the British Government, and cannot therefore be tried by it. In the second place, of what good will a trial be? Was not Mulhar Rao tried? Raising the Maharajah's brother to the throne will also do no good. For what the English Government wants is not a change of rulers but the annexation of the Cashmere State.

38. The *Aryavarta*, of the 16th March, questions the genuineness of the notorious Cashmere letters. Luchman Das is a creature of the late Resident Mr. Plowden, and he wants to get himself reinstated by frightening the Maharajah. The Cashmere Residency is very mischievous, and Government should carefully consider anything it says.

ARYAVARTA,  
March 16th, 1889

39. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th March, says that the Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Indian press have been trying for some time past to discover irregularities in the government of the Cashmere State. And since the removal of Baboo Nilamber Mukerji from that State, serious complications have actually arisen there. Government has been advised to bring the troops of the Cashmere Durbar under its own control; and considered in the light of the steady advance of Russia towards India, the geographical situation of Cashmere has been spoken of as investing the movements of the Maharajah with an appearance of suspicion, and Government has been advised to reduce the Maharajah to the position of a puppet. It is hoped, however, that Government will publish the real facts connected with the charge now pending against the Maharajah. The writer fears that Cashmere is fast drifting into a crisis, which may cost its present sovereign his throne, and the State itself its independence.

SANJIVANI,  
March 16th, 1889.

The writer next refers to the Cashmere letters, and says that the tone of the *Englishman* newspaper's writing on this subject is calculated to give rise to many misgivings in the public mind. The *Englishman* says that these letters "were originally in the possession of Luchman Das, the ex-Dewan, and he had made them over with other papers to his Counsel, the late Mr. Spitta, but Mr. Spitta died before his client's case came on, and his widow appears to have disposed of the letters to a native." But as



Luchman Das wanted to employ those letters against the Maharajah, why did he not make them over to the Counsel whom he retained after the death of Mr. Spitta? It may be also asked why Luchman Das did not take those letters from Mrs. Spitta or her agents along with his other papers. The manner in which these treasonable letters have come into the possession of the Resident is also shrouded in mystery. What certainty is there that some enemy of the Maharajah has not done this with intent to ruin him? If, however, the charges preferred against the Maharajah be true, no good will be derived from divesting him of all his administrative powers. If the Maharajah be really an incompetent ruler, and if the charges against him prove true, he should be deposed, and his brother Amar Singh, the present Dewan, should be elevated to the throne. But the tone of the *Englishman* newspaper's writings on this subject is such as to make it clear that he is anxious that Cashmere should be brought under British control without any enquiry being made into the alleged charges against the Maharajah.

SAR SADHANIDHI,  
March 18th, 1889.

40. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 18th March, thinks that the notorious Cashmere letters are not genuine. Some Anglo-

The Cashmere letters.

Indians are trying to ruin the State by circulating false rumours regarding it. Government is requested not to take any action in the matter at the instigation of a few wicked men.

SOM PRAKASH,  
March 18th, 1889.

41. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 18th March, says that Government has been anxious for some time past to annex Cashmere from a fear that the Maharajah may

Cashmere.

enter into intrigues with Russia. The writer does not believe the so-called treasonable letters which have come into the hands of Colonel Nisbet to be genuine. If those letters are genuine, and if Luchman Das is really a well-wisher of the English Government, how does it happen that he remained silent so long, and is bringing charges against the Maharajah now that he has been dismissed from the service of the Cashmere State? Government should carefully investigate the charges brought against the Maharajah, and should adopt proper measures if they are found to be true. And if the charges are found to be false, the accusers of the Maharajah should be severely dealt with. Government should not assume at the outset that the Maharajah is unfit to govern his State, and should not on that supposition appoint a Council of Regency at once.

SOM PRAKASH.

42. The same paper, referring to the arrangements made for the management of the Mayurbhunj State, says

The Mayurbhunj State.

that it is very unjust that the higher authorities should not interfere with the acts of the subordinate officers, even when those acts have the effect of lowering the position of, and causing pecuniary loss to, a Raj family. The minor Maharajah is obliged to live in the same house with a *mlechha* officer, and the family god is also kept in the same house. The Maharajah's uncles have told the writer that it will be necessary for him to perform penances. The management of the State not being in the hands of the Maharajah's uncles, it has become extremely difficult to find suitable matches for the Maharajah's sisters. For no Rajah will negotiate with the Maharajah's uncles, who have no power in the State. Government should not subject a Raj family to such treatment. Every one in Mayurbhunj, including the present manager, once bowed to the Maharajah's uncle Brindaban Chandra Bhanja. But, alas! the manager is now all in all. There is nothing which the English Government cannot do.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
March 18th, 1889.

43. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 18th March, says that the *Pioneer's* story regarding the Maharajah of

The *Pioneer* and Cashmere.

Cashmere has been declared by Luchman Das himself to be false, and that Sir John Gorst has also declared in Parliament that Government attaches no importance to the Cashmere letters. It



is strange, therefore, that such false charges are published in the *Pioneer*, the organ of the Government officials.

44. Referring to the alleged treasonable letters which have fallen into the hands of Colonel Nisbet, the *Samvād Prabhākār*, of the 19th March, requests Lord

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 19th, 1889.

The Cashmere letters.

Lansdowne personally to examine the whole matter before doing anything in the case. If the letters are found to be forgeries, and if the Maharajah is not found guilty of the serious charge which has been brought against him, it will be in the highest degree improper to any insulting treatment whatever. But if Lord Lansdowne receives clear proof of the Maharajah's guilt and takes such action accordingly as seems to him just and proper, the public will have nothing to say in the matter.

45. The *Sānti*, of the 20th March, says that if the statements made in the *Pioneer* newspaper against the Maharajah of Cashmere be true, he should, without

SANTI,  
March 20th, 1889.

The Cashmere letters.

doubt, vacate his throne. And no Indian will feel the smallest sympathy with him if he is proved to have intrigued against the British Government. But it should be observed in this connection that the Anglo-Indian newspapers are interested in circulating false rumours of this kind, and the greatest caution is necessary in accepting as true the story which the *Pioneer* has told regarding Cashmere.

It is hoped that Lord Lansdowne will appoint a public commission to inquire into these serious charges, consisting of three native chiefs and three high English officials noted for ability and impartiality. If the commission finds the Maharajah guilty, he should be at once deposed, and if he is acquitted, his calumniators should be severely punished.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

46. The *Bangabāsī*, of the 16th March, says that, after his visit to Orissa, Sir Steuart Bayley published a resolution to the effect that all apprehension of

BANGABASI,  
March 16th, 1889.

The Orissa famine.

famine in that province had disappeared, and this view was echoed in the Anglo-Indian Press. But the Orissa correspondent of this paper, who is himself an Uriya, questioned the soundness of this view, making use of facts and figures in support of his contention, but to no purpose. But what do the following reports now received mean? Driven by hunger, the people of Balasore have taken to looting, and one man has already been killed. The distressed people threaten to *loot* the town of Balasore. These men do not want money; they only want food-grains; and they have no objection to go to jail, because they will get food there to eat. They only molest such people as have stores of grain in their houses. The matter is a very serious one, and should not be trifled with.

47. A correspondent of the same paper says that the condition of the people of Dumka in the Santal Pergunnahs is very miserable. There is scarcity of food among them, and Government should soon open relief works for them.

BANGABASI

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. The *Samvād Prabhākār*, of the 21st March, is very sorry for the desperate manner in which Mr. Spencer made his balloon ascent, and fervently prays

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 21st, 1889.

Mr. Spencer's balloon ascent.

for his safe descent

#### URIYA PAPERS.

49. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 2nd March, is glad to learn that the income-tax has been abolished in the Angul and Khond Mehals, the two Tributary States in Orissa, that belong to Government. The tax was oppressive in its nature and had produced a great deal of discontent among the subjects of those States.

UTKAL DIIPIKA,  
March 2nd, 1889.

The Income-tax in Angul.



UTKAL DÍPIKA.  
March 2nd, 1889.

50. Learning that the Bombay Government has introduced a Bill in the Local Legislative Council with the object of introducing sanitary reforms into the

Sanitary legislation.

villages of that Presidency by the formation of Village Committees and Sanitation Boards, the same paper suggests that a Bill on similar lines ought to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Bengal. Sanitation is nowhere so much needed as in Bengal.

UTKAL DÍPIKA.

51. Referring to the contemplated changes in connection with the working of the value-payable parcel system in Indian Post Offices that are to take effect on

The value-payable system.

1st April next, the same paper points out that the proposed reforms ought to be considerably modified, as the system of receiving money-order fee in advance and of not returning it in the event of the despatched article being sent back to the sender is calculated to produce public inconvenience, and to detract from the merits of the value-payable parcel system, a system which is so highly prized by the public.

UTKAL DÍPIKA.

52. Referring to the Crawford Commission, the same paper observes

The Bombay Government and the Crawford case.

that the Bombay Government has been placed in a strange predicament, not knowing how to please the virulent Anglo-Indian papers

on the one hand, and the general public on the other. Whether Mr. Crawford be convicted of bribery or not, the native officials, who have exposed his corrupt practices on the strength of the promise of pardon, given to them by Government, ought to be left untouched.

SAMVAD BAHÍKA,  
March 7th, 1889.

53. The *Samvād Bāhiká*, of the 7th March, and a correspondent of the

Distress in the Balasore district.

*Uriya and Navasamvād*, of the 6th March, say

that there is great distress in the Baliapal thana of the Balasore district, consequent on the recent failure of crops in that part of the district. Distress has led in some instances to the perpetration of crime, an important case of which is now engaging the attention of the authorities. Relief works should be opened in that part of the district to provide work for those that need it most.

SAMVAD BAHÍKA.

54. The same paper, of the 7th March, draws the attention of the

Peshwaris and Cabulis in the Balasore district.

authorities to the daring crimes committed in the interior of the Balasore district by Peshwaris and Cabulis who move about with sus-

picious objects in view. Being a roving and turbulent people, their movements ought to be closely watched by the police.

UTKAL DÍPIKA,  
March 9th, 1889.

55. A correspondent of the *Utkal Dípiká*, of the 9th March, says that

Post-cards.

post-cards being extensively used in the country, the postal direction.—“The address

only to be written on this side”—printed on the top of each post-card should be given in vernacular, because a large number of people in this country do not know English, and therefore write on the prohibited side, thus incurring fines which are vexatious in the extreme.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 23rd March 1889.